SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871. NO. 48.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Conference Respecting the Reorganization of the Party.

Details of the Mutual Gas Savings Company Swindle.

Speculation by the Ring in Water Meters.

Transfer of Property by Officials Implicated.

Immense Tweed Meeting—Speech of the Chieftain of Tammany.

Tone of the Stock, Money, Gold, and Grain Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A number of prominent Democrats have arrived, and are in consultation with Tilden, Manton Marble, and others, to-night, regarding the reorganization of the party. [illegible]

THE FLOWER RELIEF. — A GAS SWINDLE. — SPECULATION IN WATER METERS. — TRANSFER OF PROPERTY. — IN WALL STREET.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Great Preparations for the National Commercial Convention.

A System of Checks and Balances to be Presented to Congress.

John Bonfield Appointed Inspector of Customs at Chicago.

Meeting of the Full Congressional Ku-Klux Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Thirty thousand dollars has been raised in Baltimore to defray the expenses of the National Commercial Convention, which meets there next Monday. [illegible]

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. — THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — A NEW SYSTEM OF CHECKS. — APPOINTMENTS. — SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS. — INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MONTANA. — THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

MASONIC.

Closing Proceedings at Baltimore—Parade at Washington—Honors to the Apollo Commandery, of Chicago.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Mitchell Heard From—Sale of a Law Library.

[illegible]

State War Claim—Appointment.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Italy.

[illegible]

Switzerland.

[illegible]

West Indies.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court on Yesterday.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

Sheridan's Hunting Party.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic. [illegible]

Masonic. [illegible]

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

INVESTMENTS.

CONVERTING

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

The signal success of the New Five Per Cent Government Loan foreshadows the early funding of the entire public debt at 5 per cent or a less rate, and indicates that the average rate of interest on loanable capital in this country will not henceforward be much above 6 per cent, the tendency being to an equalization of rates between America and Europe.

In view of these facts, the present holders of United States Five-Twenties must decide whether it is not best to make AT ONCE such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as Profit, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 14 per cent on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

To all holders of United States securities who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the suggested change of investment, we strongly recommend Northern Pacific Seven-thirties (principal and interest payable in gold), now selling at par in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the permanency and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, and created a large and rapidly increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, ample security, and their convertibility into the Lands of the Company at 10 per cent premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty bond who exchanges it NOW for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 14 per cent, receiving $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent, or from $60.00 in gold to $83.22 in gold.

Funds invested in Five-Twenties at their present premium, yield 5¼ per cent interest in gold or 5 9-10 in currency. Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties yield 7 3-10 per cent in gold, or 8¼ in currency.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. The increasing abundance of loanable capital, both at home and abroad; the almost certain rise in value of all desirable railroad mortgages; the early funding of the residue of the National Debt at lower rates; the rapid absorption of Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, and the probable early substitution of a six per cent bond for the remainder of the Northern Pacific loan, promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors.

This state of things suggests prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present high premium on Five-Twenties.

To Investors generally it is suggested that each Northern Pacific Bond contains its own power of foreclosure, inasmuch as it is made receivable for lands at their lowest cash value, at an advance, too, of ten cents on the dollar. This makes them equivalent to INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS. 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track are the security for the bonds, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond.

The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York and Washington.

FOR SALE BY

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 Clark-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOLLENS.

Wholesale Department.

WOOLLENS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Invite buyers to examine their very complete stock of Woollens, Flannels, and Blankets, in which they offer some special bargains. Also, choice styles of Prints, and a full line of all desirable Cottons, some of which will be sold less than present market prices.

DRESS GOODS.

Retail Department.

DRESS GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Will offer to-day additional lines of new and very desirable Dress Fabrics.

94 TO 104 WABASH-AV., AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

CARPETS.

Carpet Department.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

94 TO 104 WABASH-AV. AND 14 TO 20 WASHINGTON-ST.

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Fine, Medium, and Common Carpets and Oilcloths in Chicago. Wholesale and Retail buyers will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MUSIC BOOKS.

CHOICE LIST FOR MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

TEN SPLENDID CANTATAS!

[illegible]

EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL!

A NEW BOOK,

A Million Copies

[illegible]

Price $7.50 per Doz.

O. DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

STOVES.

STOVES!

AT

CHURCH'S,

CORNER

State & Jackson-sts.

STREET DIRECTORY.

The Guide.

FIVE THOUSAND sold in one week. A complete POSTAL and STREET DIRECTORY, and a large amount of other useful information. Sold by all Newsdealers. Price, 25 cents. Trade supplied by the Western News Company.

DRY GOODS.

BUYERS

Of all kinds Fall and Winter Dry Goods should not forget that they can buy the best goods, and save nearly half their money, at PARDRIDGE'S, 111, 113, and 115 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED

By a Travelling Salesman.

[illegible]

SHELL OYSTERS.

FRESH

SHELL OYSTERS,

Just arrived, at BOOTH'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

OCULIST.

DR. B. B. SCHWARZBACH,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, OCULIST.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

C. H. THAYER,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

HATS.

Silk HATS.

Felt HATS.

Undress HATS.

Cloth HATS.

Boys' HATS.

All of the New & Popular Styles just received by

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

Fashionable Hatters,

98 STATE-ST.

DRESS HATS.

In the above we present a great variety, having, in addition to the regular "Broadway," the Dress Silk Hats of "Dunlap," "Christy," and "Lincoln & Bennett," at once showing the best of American and English manufacture.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH HATS,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

HATS.

BARNES & CO.,

(The Leading Hatters of the West,)

SHOW YOU THE BEST STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

CORNER WASHINGTON & CLARK-STS.

LOOMIS & CO.,

No. 95 South Clark-st.

Everything in the line of

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW BOOKS.

The Great Book of The Age!

THOMASSEN'S

NATURE

VERSUS

The Bible!

280,000 Copies were sold in Germany before this translation appeared!

[illegible]

Price per copy, bound in cloth, $2.

[illegible]

Knots Untied,

OR EXPERIENCES OF

AMERICAN DETECTIVES,

[illegible]

TIES, RIBBONS, ETC.

The Most Elegant Novelties

IN

LADIES' FANCY SILK TIES,

Roman, Brocade, & Gros Grain Ribbons, for Ties and Bows, Rich Fancy, Roman, and Plain Colored Sash Ribbons, Job Lots of Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, And a full assortment of Col'd & Bl'k Ribbons, in all widths, will be found at low prices at

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 State-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

MEN'S WEAR.

ELY'S

Counters, 2 & 4 Washington-st., are replenished with a SUPERB STOCK of our LATE importation in FASHIONABLE Autumn and Winter WOOLLENS for MEN'S WEAR.

WEDDING OUTFITS

A SPECIALTY.

Shirts, Extra Durable and Perfect in Fit. Fashionable Linen and Neck Dressing, for Gentlemen. American Livery furnished. Clergymen 10 per cent discount.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

[illegible]

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

[illegible]

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Roses, Vines, etc., for Fall planting. Orders solicited. Address GEO. S. WALES, Box 525, Chicago P. O.

INSTRUCTION.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA,

TEACHER OF

ITALIAN SINGING,

From the Conservatory at Naples, Italy.

[illegible]

LAMPS.

NON-EXPLOSIVE METALLIC LAMP

[illegible]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS (14)

[illegible]

SHAWLS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

118 & 120 State-st.,

Will open to-day a fresh lot of elegant Ottoman Stripe SHAWLS, in the richest and most brilliant colorings, together with handsome new Brocade Stripe Shawls, and the cheapest assortment of PAISLEY SHAWLS, in entirely new designs, ever offered here. We make a special department of Ladies & Children's Felt Skirts, at popular prices. A great variety of NEW STYLES.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL

COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

METALLIC UNION SPRING BED.

HE KNOWS HOW

To Keep a Hotel

That furnishes his guests with a GOOD BED. It is the best advertisement he can have. People will talk about it. They can't keep it to themselves. Every one that has used the

METALLIC UNION SPRING BED

Will tell you that it is the best Bed in the world. Ask your Upholsterer for it.

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C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,

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EVENING WISCONSIN.

Evening Wisconsin,

MILWAUKEE.

THREE EDITIONS DAILY

AFFORDS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

[illegible]

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,

PROPRIETORS.

The Wisconsin State Fair will be held in Milwaukee during the week ending September 30.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE STORES.

I must commence New Store at once, and any goods I have now on hand you can have at your own prices. WOOD, PARLOR, COOKING, and TOPS and BASES at half price.

E. ASHLEY MEARS,

[illegible]

FURNISHING GOODS.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.,

16 & 17 Cheapside, London,

MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN

Gentlemen's Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels, Spun Silk and Fancy Cotton Shirtings, Scarves, Mufflers, Puggarees, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rugs, Umbrellas, Portmanteaux, Hat Cases, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORIES: BRIDGE-PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE-ST., LONDONDERRY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SACRED MUSIC.

NOW READY.

Baumbach's New Collection

OF

SACRED MUSIC.

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY, Publishers.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

IN THE

Union National Bank Building,

Cor. Washington and LaSalle-sts.

[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE

TO RENT,

Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts. The most desirable location in the city for a Bank. Possession 1st of May next. Five years' lease.

CHARLES GOODMAN,

120 Washington-st.

DRAIN TILE.

DRAIN TILE! DRAIN TILE!

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

[illegible]

Restaurant for Sale,

Or Exchange for Real Estate.

[illegible]

INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

GOODWIN & PASCO.

OFFICE,

86 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn. [illegible]

SECURITY INSURANCE CO., New York. [illegible]

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., New York. [illegible]

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia. [illegible]

ROGER WILLIAMS INS. CO., Providence, R. I. [illegible]

JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE!

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

[illegible]

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DYHRENFURTH

Practical Business

COLLEGE,

Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

In Charge of Practical Business Men.

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OPEN DAILY.

Evening Session,

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

FARMING LANDS.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE BEST FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS IN AMERICA.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA,

[illegible]

Prices Range from $2 to $10 PER ACRE.

Homesteads for Actual Settlers!

[illegible]

Soldiers of the Late War

[illegible]

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR

Greenbacks

OR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT CHICAGO

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Indiana-av. Property Owners,

Who are opposed to the encroachments now making by the City Railway Company in their efforts to annul the action of our courts and override the expressed wishes of the owners of property on said avenue, will meet on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 8 p. m., at Trinity Church Hall, rear of 1032 Indiana-av.

EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

OYSTER SOUP,

[illegible]

THERE WILL BE A MEETING

[illegible]

PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS,

[illegible]

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

PARK & TILFORD,

[illegible]

FLOWER POTS.

Flower Pots, Flower Pots.

[illegible]

BUILDING PAPER.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.'S

PATENT

BUILDING PAPER

Is used with universal success, as follows:

SATURATED SHEATHING

On the Studs instead of Sheathing, between the Sheathing and Siding, under Shingles and Slate; also under Floors.

PREPARED PLASTERING.

A perfect substitute for Lath and Plaster, at one-quarter the expense. Can be applied by any one at all seasons; makes a smooth, warm, durable wall.

ROOFING FELT

AND

Quartz Cement

Has been thoroughly tested. Cost of material per square of 100 feet, $3.50. With directions given in our circular, every man can do his own Roofing.

CARPET PAPER

Extensively used and approved by all. Lowest freight rates obtained for dealers. Call and see the goods. Descriptive circulars and samples sent free to any address.

ROCK RIVER PAPER COMP'Y,

No. 110 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Sturges, McAllister & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. SHELTON STURGES, JESSE McALLISTER. Dated Sept. 20, 1871. 140 Monroe-st., Chicago.

The Firm of Chas. S. Munn & Co.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

Banker and Broker,

No. 43 Pine-st., New York.

[illegible]

BULBS.

BULBS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Iron Frame Barrack Bunks.

[illegible]

Great Western Railway

OF CANADA.

[illegible]

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms New Year to Subscribers by Mail. Payable in advance.

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

M. C. RAMES, City Circulator.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

THE SYNDICATE EXPLAINED.

When THE TRIBUNE first announced the terms on which Secretary Boutwell must have negotiated the sale of the new 5 per cent bonds to the ring of American and foreign bankers called the Syndicate, it was acrimoniously assailed by a tribe of minor journals as a slanderer of the Secretary. With one accord and much vituperation they denied that he had agreed to sell the new bonds to the Syndicate for 98 per cent; or that he had consented to pay double interest on any part of the national debt; or that he had temporarily increased the interest-bearing debt by 130 millions; or that he had bargained to pay the Syndicate 5 per cent for three months on a loan of 130 millions without having received a cent of the money. Each and all of these facts were pronounced defamatory untruths, and the defenders of the Secretary professed to be shocked at the bare intimation that so great and good a man would be guilty of such a juggling procedure, at once at variance with the letter and spirit of the law. But it was observed that neither Secretary Boutwell, nor Jay Cooke, or any member of the Syndicate ring denied its truth of THE TRIBUNE's statement, which was copied and commented on by nearly all the leading papers of the East as well as of the West. It was only the minor papers, whose idea of partisan fealty is servility, that ventured to deny it. One of the class of prints which was most snappish in its contradiction of the exposure was the St. Paul *Press*, a particular organ of Jay Cooke, and largely fed from his spoon. But the *Press* has recently received light. It learns—perhaps from Cooke himself—that what we alleged was strictly and literally true, and it makes open confession thereof. After first indulging in a column of loose twaddle intended to flatter the Syndicate and abuse THE TRIBUNE, it makes confession as follows:

"The terms granted by Mr. Boutwell to the Syndicate constitute the chief complaint of his detractors. These terms are, in the briefest possible words, that the bank or banking house subscribing [illegible] ... the effect of this bargain is to leave in the Syndicate ... until they can be presented for payment and redeemed."

All this is precisely what THE TRIBUNE alleged six weeks ago, and has reiterated several times since. But why was not the truth announced by the Secretary at the time he made this bargain? What did he expect to accomplish by concealment from the people whose money he was spending? Did he think that the truth would never come out? If the transaction was a proper one, why was he afraid to explain it? or, if in conformity with the law, why has he not shown it by citing the statute authorizing him to pay interest on 130 millions of bonds not paid for? It is admitted that not a cent has been paid for the bonds, and will not be until after the 1st of December next. It is admitted that the designation of the Syndicate banks as depositories is pure humbug, as there is not a dollar of money belonging to the Treasury deposited with them. It is admitted that the payment of their subscription for the bonds is a sham, and it is also admitted that they are drawing 5 per cent interest on 130 millions of dollars, although they have not advanced the Treasury a dollar! First, they are paid *one-half* per cent as agents or brokers for procuring their own subscription, which amounts to $650,000 in gold—that sum they promptly fobbed a month ago; and, second, they are paid $1,625,000 interest on what they owe to the government, making, in all, $2,275,000 abstracted from the Treasury in hard coin. For what consideration? Is it as a discount on the bonds they have promised to pay for next December? That cannot be, for the law peremptorily requires that the bonds shall not be sold for less than par in gold. Meanwhile, the 5-20 bonds to be purchased by the Syndicate money are drawing 6 per cent interest, and the Syndicate bonds are drawing 5 per cent interest. The bonded debt is temporarily increased by 130 millions, and not a cent is advanced by the Syndicate, and not a bond is retired. We shall still leave it to such sheets as the St. Paul *Press* and Chicago *Journal* to eulogize the wisdom and legality of such syndicating as above described, and if the Secretary of the Treasury can stand their apologies and confessions surely we can endure their scurrility and boorish manners.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

When a prominent public man who thinks as much and speaks as little as Senator Trumbull comes before the public in a speech, even a short one, upon the political issues of the day, it is always worth while to give careful attention to what he says. The brief address which Judge Trumbull made to the State Republican Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday, cannot fail to be read by the patriotic citizen with thoughtful interest. His remarks concerning the policy of the Republican party toward the South are worthy of attention, from the speaker's intimate connection with the legislation of reconstruction as the statesman who proposed several of the most important of these measures. Mr. Trumbull cannot be accused, upon his public record, of any undue leaning toward the lately disloyal element of that section, nor of any prejudice against the elevation of the black man to the full powers of citizenship. Accordingly, when he tells us that a proscriptive policy toward the South should no longer be followed, and that "it is now our duty to adopt that species of legislation which shall restore harmony and good feeling and kindness among our people," no man who does not wish to write himself down an ass will accuse Senator Trumbull of being actuated by motives less loyal than those which govern the most zealous Republicans.

We take it for granted that most of our readers have carefully perused this speech, and hence that there is no need to recall the points which he made. There is one portion of it, however, which deserves special attention, and which will undoubtedly elicit much discussion, both here and elsewhere. We refer to his remarks on civil service reform. "There is one other change that I desire much to see perfected in our system of government," says the Senator. "I desire to see a reform in the manner of appointing and removing from office. I tell you, gentlemen of the convention, that the way the appointments are made and removals brought about is demoralizing to our whole system of government, and unless you put some check upon it I know not what is to be the result in the future." And he proceeds to point out the ways in which [illegible] the distribution of Federal patronage ... It all comes from the "spoils" theory which the Democrats invented and put in practice first under General Jackson. We have, unfortunately, inherited it from them, and its use by us is furnishing, not an argument which the Democrats can use against us, but a blot which we can perceive upon our own escutcheon, as we contemplate it in the light of high patriotic duty. Therefore, Senator Trumbull and others, who would make the Republican party fit to be a permanent institution of the country, insist that this element of demoralization be purged.

And for this reason it is that some office-holders who control newspapers, and who were made office-holders for that reason, have made haste to denounce as "disorganizers" and "soreheads" such Republicans as Senators Trumbull and Schurz, who propose voluntarily to relinquish a system which not only allows them, but forces upon them, a large amount of valuable official patronage—valuable as considered from the office-seeker's standpoint. Mr. Trumbull suggests, as one means toward the reform in the civil service, that a law be passed making Postmasters elective officers. Why not, he asks, take a vote on the man who is to hand you out your letters as well as on him who is to serve your writs or take care of your public money? Is there any peculiar mystery or sacredness about a Post Office? He announces his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate, at its next session, looking toward this end. In this suggestion Mr. Trumbull has been anticipated by others—the plan does not possess the charm of novelty—but we have not before heard any statesman discuss the subject at a political gathering. It was well received at Springfield, and promises to become a popular measure; but it is only one of the reforms for which the country may justly look to the Republican party, and, indeed, demand of it.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

After the election of Judges of our courts of record no more important political duty will devolve upon the voters of Cook County this fall than the selection of the Board of Fifteen Commissioners, to whom the management of the fiscal affairs of this county is to be entrusted. The Constitutional Convention, in compliance with the universal feeling of the public, instituted this board as a means of ridding the county of the corrupt and irresponsible organization known as the Board of Supervisors. All experience has shown that such a board is wholly unfitted for the management of public affairs whenever the interests of a large city are included within their jurisdiction. Our Supervisors proved no exception to the rule. The board at that time was, and for a long time had been, a mere asylum, where a gang of dishonest jobbers, feebly resisted by an honest minority, were supported and enriched at the public expense. The city of Chicago was the victim. The majority of the board was made up of professional office-holders living outside of the city, who claimed that they were entitled to live at the public expense. These were assisted more or less by an inferior grade of ward politicians, who co-operated with their associates from the country in felonious undertakings. We must not omit to mention that there have always been a few honest, capable and respectable men in the body, but they have been generally powerless, and have been able only to expose now and then the transactions of the lowest and worst class of men that has ever been fastened upon any community in an official capacity. So glaring and notorious were the evils of this Board of Supervisors that the New Constitution mercifully transferred the management of the affairs of this County to a Board of Fifteen Commissioners.

But herein lies a new danger. New York city had a Board of Supervisors nominally for county affairs, but including, of course, all city interests in their jurisdiction. Two years ago this body had become so rotten and corrupt that even Tammany Hall went before the Legislature and united in the universal request that the board be abolished. A new board was provided, not much unlike what has been provided for in this county; but the new board being filled with the most experienced thieves of the old board, the only practical change has been a reduction of the number of the members, making it a closer corporation than before. Shall the people of this county repeat that operation? Shall we transfer fifteen of the most notorious Supervisors from the old board to the new one, and clothe them with its unlimited and irresponsible power to tax, and to expend, to audit, borrow, buy, sell, lease, mortgage, and transfer the three hundred millions of taxable property in this city and county? If the only practical change is to be the reduction of the board from 48 to 15, then our last state is likely to be worse than the first.

Under the law, the ten candidates residing in the city having the highest number of votes will be elected; and the person residing in each of the five country districts having the highest number of votes will be elected, but the people of the whole county will have the privilege of voting for the whole fifteen members. The district arrangement applies only to the residence of the persons to be chosen.

The voters in the city have the privilege of voting for or against any person who may be a resident in any of the country districts—a privilege which will unquestionably be exercised with the utmost freedom. The object sought by the New Constitution, in requiring these Commissioners to be elected by the whole county instead of being chosen by small districts, was to bring the candidates into a larger constituency, and thus subject them to a more searching scrutiny, and to afford the people a better chance to "spot" the knaves who have heretofore robbed them with impunity. But the old set have devised a plan to frustrate this wholesome reform. The scheme contemplates that the selection of the candidates in the five country districts shall be left exclusively to the delegates representing the towns composing these districts respectively. In other words, that the five or six delegates to the County Convention from one of these districts shall have the right to name the candidate from that district who shall be voted for by the other ninety-nine-hundredths of the county. Against any such proceeding, by which one-third of the whole board shall be designated by less than a thirtieth part of the Republican voters who are to elect him, we protest in advance, as most hazardous and unjust. Each of these Commissioners is a county officer, holding in his hands the power to tax all the people. No man who cannot command the votes of a majority of the County Convention ought to be nominated for an office which has to be filled by the votes of the people of the whole county. This Board of Commissioners is to be a public blessing or an unmitigated curse. The Republican Convention should select for the high trust fifteen men fitted for the place intellectually, morally, and as taxpayers. They ought to be such men as would be selected to manage the affairs of a bank, or other institution having large trusts confided to them; and not men who want the office for the amount of money they can get for themselves and their associates. The example of Tweed's new board, which succeeded his rotten Supervisors, ought to be taken by the public as a warning. Shall we have a board of respectable, responsible citizens, or a close corporation of Tweeds, Connollys, Haggertys, Garveys, and Sweeneys, with the jobs and frauds of Tammany Hall? That is the question.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

We publish, this morning, a second letter on the Boston Public Library, which, it is not improper to state, is from the best-informed source, and may, therefore, be relied upon as perfectly trustworthy. The information it gives is entertaining as well as instructive as to the past and present expenses of the library, the influence it exercised upon the community, the classes of persons by whom its books are most used, the facilities extended to students of special subjects, and the growth of its popularity and utility. The comparisons which the writer makes with other libraries, while in no sense invidious, are valuable for the information conveyed by them, and for the evidence they give of the superiority of the system pursued in the Boston Library. One fundamental fact would seem to be established by experience, both in this country and abroad, that good public libraries for popular use need the aid of legislative appropriation, and that private endowment and donation cannot be relied upon. What is true of schools is true of libraries. A certain portion of the community will always prefer, and will always have, private schools, as a certain portion will also prefer and have private libraries, or libraries supported by private subscription. But for the education of the mass there must be public schools established and supported by the State, and, where this is done, there education is most widely diffused and the people the most intelligent. But education, or the desire for education, does not cease when the children of the people, from the age of from 14 to 16 years, leave the establishments where the primary elements only of instruction can be acquired. Education, indeed, in any thorough sense, is then only just begun, and it can only be completed by unrestricted and attractive access to free libraries. How complete the success of this plan is we learn from the example of the Public Library in Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts, and, on the other hand, how necessary to that success is the fostering care of legislative endowment. Our Boston correspondent refers to the Cincinnati Library as the most promising now in the West, and as likely to be one of the best in the country. The history of this institution is instructive. It contains now about 50,000 volumes, and is nearly as old as the Boston Public Library in years, but had its growth and prosperity checked by legislative neglect and hostility for a large portion of that time. It originated in an act of the Legislature of 1853, which provided for a State tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation for furnishing school libraries and apparatus. The sixteen school libraries for each district in Cincinnati were subsequently merged in a single collection, and to this was joined that of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and in 1856 a library was opened containing nearly 12,000 volumes. In that and the following year the State tax for libraries was suspended; in the two years following, 1858 and 1859, it was again imposed, but in 1860 the act was repealed. The library, up to that time, had increased to about 16,000 volumes, but during the next seven years, being without any legislative support, it deteriorated, its circulation of books fell off, many disappeared altogether, there was an actual decrease in the size of the library, and it was reported as in an altogether wretched condition, both as to its prosperity and its usefulness. But in 1867 the Legislature came to its aid by a re-enactment of the act of 1853, levying a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation, and authorizing a Board of Education, having custody of a public library in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, to constitute a board of seven managers of said library. From that moment the Public Library of Cincinnati put on a new condition. The small tax permitted of immediate and increasing additions, each year, of books; public interest was awakened; the registration of readers of 2,130 in 1867 has increased, in the present year, to 11,231; a lot 80 by 190 feet, on which an opera house had been commenced, has been purchased, the building is to be remodelled and fire-proof additions made to it at a cost altogether of $131,788, for which the appropriation has been made by the city government. In short, left to itself and to the uncertain aid of private donation, the library languished and was in a fair way of soon becoming extinct; but when established and fostered by law, with a fixed, though not large, sum for its care and increase, it becomes immediately a public benefaction, not only honorable to the city, but a constantly ameliorating influence upon the character of the people. From the interest awakening in the subject in this State and city there is, we think, good ground for hope that the bill authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, introduced at the last session of the Legislature, may become a law early the ensuing session, and that not many months will pass away ere we shall see in this city the beginning of an institution we so much need, and without which we should be ashamed to be much longer without.

The *Pension Agency* allows that it was in favor of the nomination of General Beveridge all the time, and that it supports him now for that reason, while THE TRIBUNE, it says, supports him because it is obliged to. We were under the impression that the political faction of which the *Pension Agency* is the tail went to Springfield to oppose the nomination of General Beveridge. Such an opinion prevailed extensively among General Beveridge's friends while the convention was in session. That the said faction, with their tail-piece, do now support General Beveridge, we have no doubt. As for THE TRIBUNE, it neither supported nor opposed the nomination of General Beveridge. It supports him now because it deems him a fit man for the place.

The newspaper which now represents the forlorn hope of the Democracy in this city, announcing the intention of ex-Postmaster General Randall to stump Wisconsin for Doolittle, says: "It is well known that the ex-Governor heartily wishes the election of Mr. Doolittle; hence the report must have some foundation." A most lame and impotent conclusion from the premises given. For, if Mr. Randall heartily wishes the election of Mr. Doolittle, which is doubtless true, he will sedulously refrain from making any speeches in his favor. There are probably not three men left in Wisconsin of either party who would consider political fellowship with Randall desirable.

The Citizens' Committee in New York have ascertained that the debt of the city now amounts to $111,709,808. Deducting cash and securities in the Treasury, the net debt is $97,287,525. But inasmuch as the cash in the Treasury is held to meet current expenses, the actual debt is probably very nearly the first mentioned sum.

The city of Chicago has about one-third of the population of New York, and its municipal debt is something under $15,000,000, or less than one-seventh the debt of New York.

It seems almost certain now that the robbery of vouchers in Comptroller Connolly's office was committed at the instigation and procurement of the Tammany Ring, in order to destroy evidence of their guilt, and at the same time to furnish a pretext for forcing Connolly's resignation. The discovery of the thief leaves no doubt that Connolly was entirely innocent of that crime, whatever may be his guilt in other matters.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Lewistown has a female barber. She wears short dresses and long curls.

—One of the girl graduates of the Princeton High School is now driving team, hauling brick for her brother.

—Freddie Lish, the lost boy of Quincy, is, it is now believed, with a party of gipsies. ...

—The Henry County *Chronicle* of the 20th says: "Mr. Hathaway tells us that a Swede woman, wife of Peter Landeen, was burned to death at Galva, on the evening of the 19th instant, by the explosion of a lamp. ..."

—The Boone County *Republican* of the 21st has the following: "Bureau County is becoming famous for babies ..."

[illegible]

there [pointing to her husband] is the father of [illegible]. "Mike Kitterman is an old, industrious, and prosperous farmer, living near Tiskilwa, and is well known in this part of the State as a heavy land-owner and an extensive sheep-raiser. Mr. Kitterman arrived in Illinois in 1830 from Kentucky ... He has given away thirty-eight acre farms to his children and relatives ... He says his experience of forty years' farming in Illinois teaches him that it is far more profitable to feed grain than to sell it, and, by following up this rule he has made a large fortune. Mr. Kitterman is now about 70 years of age, and is in the enjoyment of good health, as well as ample fortune."

IOWA.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says a man was discovered sitting on the banks of Keg Creek, one day last week, divested of his unmentionables, which he was busily engaged in cutting into strips with a jack-knife, in a vain attempt to find $800 that had, by some hocus-pocus, got lost, he declared, in the lining of his pantaloons. He had the appearance of a hard-working man, and, it is supposed, had lost $800 somewhere, which had so affected his mind as to bring on a fit of temporary insanity.

—A girl of 15, dressed in boy's clothes, was arrested as a supposed horse-thief, at Ridgeway, Winneshiek County, the other day. She was on horseback. After her arrest, she confessed her sex. She said that her home was in Houston County, Minn., that she and her father had had a quarrel, when she was driven from home, and, when she left, she took the horse on which she was mounted. She was taken back to Decorah to await advice from her parents.

—At State Center, on the 6th inst., there were buried in one grave, William McCain and his wife Arabella,—the former aged over 80, and the latter over 70 years. This couple had spent a long and happy life together, and died within a few hours of each other. Their home had been in Sherman Township, Story County, for a number of years, but, at the time of their death, they were on a visit to their son, in Marshall County, whither they had gone but a few days prior to their death.

WISCONSIN.

At Kenosha, on Sunday, John McConnell, in an altercation with Ed. Maddock, stabbed the latter with a "clasp" knife in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. McConnell is in jail.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that the Commandant of the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, at that place, General Woolley, has a good-sized family just now. There are on the rolls of that institution, at present, 633 names, and, while a few are absent on furlough, most of the number answer to roll call. It is a larger representation, by 140, than was ever in the institution before.

—Four men—James Steele, John Davidson, Archie Dickey, and Joseph Marchie—were drowned at Menominee on Wednesday evening of last week. Two of them had taken a boat from the dock to go out and bring the others home. Something of a gale was blowing, the boat capsized, and they were all thrown into the water. They had been engaged in loading the bark Pomeroy with lumber.

—A Sauk County correspondent of the Madison *Journal* writes: "The hop excitement still continues. Mr. Hofsilder, of Honey Creek, Sauk County, sold his crop of hops to a Chicago brewing firm at 58 cents. There was a lively competition on the 1st among dealers and brewers. It is said that there are not fifty bales of prime hops left unsold in Sauk County, with as many buyers. It does not seem to be the question of price any longer, but hops. The brewers of the Northwest have not laid in one-eighth of their supply of lager beer hops. In fact, the brewers of the whole country have viewed this rise in hops with seeming indifference; while dealers and speculators have about bought up the small stocks, and the growers that hold on are still firmer in their views."

—At Omro, a few days ago, some workmen, while digging a ditch in a back street, came upon the remains of a monster animal. The local paper says: "The first parts found were the tusks. ..."

INDIANA.

A careful estimate shows that there are four hundred and seventy-nine children in Knox and Sullivan Counties named after Dan. Voorhees.

—In Indianapolis, recently, a woman testified in the Police Court that she had been assaulted by her husband, who had broken her arm. ...

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* of the 20th says: "Yesterday we gained information of a deplorable calamity in Salt Creek Valley, near this city. ..."

—The Lawrence *Journal* of the 20th says: "The bridge over Grasshopper Creek, about a quarter of a mile above Perryville, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has been for some time on the list of bridges to be renewed. ..."

OHIO.

A white robin was captured near Ravenna, one day last week.

—A lady in Columbus fell in love, while in a street car, with a Californian, worth $270,000, who sat beside her, and succeeded in marrying him within a week.

—A Cincinnati youth, 13 years old, stole a trunk full of his sister's clothing, and some money from his father, and eloped with a girl of 11.

THE TERRITORIES.

There is no longer any doubt of the existence of gold in the Wasatch range. Veins of ore bearing free gold have been found near Lizard Lake, in Utah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice from Boston is sold in Japan.

—The fare on the San Francisco street cars has been reduced to three cents.

—Luzerne County, Pa., has lost nearly all its cats by a strange disease.

—The tobacco factories of New York and Brooklyn employ 30,000 children.

—A Confederate monument is in course of construction at Athens, Ga.

—Somebody is anxious to turn the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky into a mushroom garden.

—California is still enjoying strawberries and cream.

—Some of the old orange trees in Florida have suffered so much from insects that many groves have been burned down to get rid of the pests.

—A permanent fund is proposed in the Pennsylvania mining regions for the relief of the families of persons killed or injured in the mines.

—Sixty-two students have entered the freshman class at Amherst, 19 in the sophomore class, and one in the junior class—82 in all.

—An Enoch Arden case is in process of settlement in the San Francisco courts. Each of the three parties sues for a divorce.

—The Prussian authorities have decided that the Polish language shall be used officially in Posen. This determination astonishes everybody.

—In New York, Sunday Evening, the French section of the International Society admitted women to vote, but denied them the privilege of speeches.

—A single firm of furniture manufacturers in Vienna employs over 4,000 workmen, and produces annually about 420,000 pieces of furniture.

—At Alleghany Springs, Va., a few days since, 1,500 people participated in a grand masquerade ball. Belles from all parts of the South were present.

—Though ropes, pistols, razors, and poison sometimes disappoint anxious suicides, the Louisville *Courier* reminds them that, in the bright lexicon of non-explosive coal oil, there is no such word as fail.

—Over $8,000,000 are invested in the Syracuse salt springs, from which 8,000,000 bushels of salt were manufactured last year. ...

—A well informed writer says that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are cut every year to supply the demand for railway sleepers alone. ...

—An unfortunate English physician in Hull ...

fall of a woman will catch up by having twins and other triplets. One woman is doing well and nursing a quartette of babies.

—A writer for the Detroit *Post* has just been to Ober Ammergau to see the Passion play. The place was crowded with Americans and English. The correspondent, while there, boarded with Judas Iscariot, and "it was owing to his (Judas') influence that Americans have this year been forbidden to go behind the scenes and talk with the actresses."

—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument just dedicated at Providence, Rhode Island, which cost the State $57,000, was designed by Mr. Randolph Rogers, the bronzes cast at Munich, and the stone work done by the Rhode Island Granite Works, in Westerly granite. The design of the monument is greatly admired. The base is guarded by mortars placed at each of the four corners, between which steps arise to the lower section, where twelve bronze tablets contain the names of 1,737 officers and men killed in the late war, all from Rhode Island. Intervening panels contain the figures of War, Victory, Emancipation, and Peace. Above, on pedestals, stands at each corner a statue representing one of the four branches of the service, while the shaft contains a panel inscribed: "Erected by the people of the State of Rhode Island to the memory of the brave men who died that their country might live." On the section above are the State and national arms; and the whole is surmounted by a statue of America, standing forty-three feet from the ground.

—The prospects of the Suez Canal have assumed a brighter appearance. The company has concluded to resort to another loan, and have authorized the raising of an additional 20,000,000 francs. To meet this, the Viceroy has allowed the company to increase the tolls 1 franc per ton. The regular traders which use the canal route represent 400,000 tons. This, multiplied by their annual voyages, indicates 2,000,000 tons, producing 20,000,000 francs for tolls per year. A line of steamers is to be established between London and Shanghae, and will commence running on the 1st prox. This is expected to add half a million francs annually to the treasury of the canal; and the company have been apprised by the British Government that it intends sending nineteen transports through between this month and March next, the tolls on which will be from 700,000 to 800,000 francs. The practicability of keeping the canal free of sand accumulations has been settled satisfactorily, and indications are that the question as to the success of the work financially will, ere long, have as gratifying a solution.

PERSONAL.

Victor Hugo is reported to be dangerously ill.

—Bishop Simpson is slowly recovering his health, but his physicians prescribe absolute rest for several months.

—Every person named Joy is requested to meet at Schenectady, N.Y., on October 10, to have a joyful reunion.

—Dr. Nachtigal, an irrepressible German, is preparing a very complete geographical and ethnological account of those parts of Africa which he has visited.

—James E. Freeman, the American artist, so long a resident of Rome, after becoming totally blind from cataract, has been restored to sight by a German oculist.

—The Duchesse du Plessis d'Aremcey, noted during the First Empire, and prominent in the reign of Louis Philippe, has just died at Vitry-le-Francais in her 106th year.

—The sale of arms belonging to the late Alexander Dumas attracted an immense crowd to a public auction room in Paris the other day. Many of the weapons were not only curious in themselves, but were valuable from the celebrity of the donors. Among them were guns given by Schamyl and Abd-el-Kader.

—Ex-Secretary Seward visited the National Assembly at Versailles, on the 30th of August, with Minister Washburne. In the evening he attended the reception of President Thiers, and had a private interview. On Thursday following Mr. Seward and his daughter and Miss Risley dined with the President.

—Senator Wilson recently gave a graphic account to his neighbors and friends in Natick, Mass., of his visit to Europe, and told them that, after all his enjoyment, the happiest day of all his life was when he came in sight of Long Island. He said: "It seems as though I had been absent a year. I was very homesick, and many times would have preferred to see our little Common than all Europe. I am very glad I went abroad, for I was treated with kindness and courtesy wherever I visited, and I found one thing—that it is a patent of nobility to be an American; and I also came to the conclusion that America is the future home of all Europe's poor, and that they will continue coming as they have opportunity."

POLITICAL.

The Macoupin County (Ill.) Republicans have nominated J. W. Ayers for Treasurer, J. R. Muhleman for Surveyor, and I. M. Misener for Coroner.

—The Republicans of Fayette County, Ill., have nominated John Carson for Treasurer, and Edgar R. Irish for Surveyor.

—The Republicans of Madison County, Ill., have nominated Colonel S. T. Hughes for Assessor and Treasurer, and D. A. Spalding for Surveyor.

—The Democrats of Henry County, Ill., have nominated James Keagy for Treasurer, and William Price for Surveyor.

—"The men who heroically stick in the mud," is the loving language applied by Depauperate Democrats to the antis.

—The proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in West Virginia prevailed by 3,869 majority. The purpose is to amend some disabilities in regard to holding office.

—A paper in Kentucky urges the re-election of Garret Davis to the United States Senate, in order that he may "meet the foes of his party and country again on the floor where he has so often met them, to his own fame and the honor of his native State."

—The new State Government of California goes into power on the first Monday in December next. The Legislature will assemble on that day, and Governor Newton Booth will begin his four years' term. It has generally been erroneously supposed that the political year began in California in January.

—One of the Democratic papers of New Jersey denies a current report to the effect that Hon. Joel Parker's reluctance to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor was overcome by the offer of certain persons to supplement his salary while in office by $20,000 per annum.

—Of the Candidates in California for the United States Senate, the San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks thus: "The Sacramento *Union* evidently favors Congressman A. A. Sargent. Cole is confident of an easy victory. Phelps hasn't any more show than he had for Governor. John B. Felton is quietly surveying the situation. If he concludes to take a hand, the fight will be really interesting."

—Governor Davis has issued another order to secure a fair and peaceable election in Texas, instructing Registrars and Judges more clearly as to their powers and duties, and providing for the appointment of a well-known and respectable citizen of each party, at every voting place, who shall be permitted to be present in the room where the election is going on, and remain during its entire progress and the counting of the votes.

—The returns of the Maine election are in from all but twenty-two small towns, and give Governor Perham a majority of 10,362 in a total vote of 105,352, an increase of 5,731 over the aggregate last year, and a Republican gain of 2,885. Twenty-five Republican Senators have been elected, and five Democrats, a Democratic gain of two. The House will stand 111 Republican, 38 Democrats, and 1 Independent, with one district yet to be heard from.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* of the 19th has the following: "Governor Hoffman was expected at Buffalo last night to deliver the address at the opening of the International Industrial Exhibition. But a telegram was received, stating that on account of illness he would not be able to arrive there in time, and, consequently, the opening was postponed till to-night. Instead of going to Buffalo, Governor Hoffman came up quietly from Albany on the 9:45 train, last evening, and stopped at this city. Here he met Sanford E. Church and a few other leaders of the troubled Democracy, and they were conveyed to the residence of George D. Lord, where a council was held. The Comptrollership question was probably the main topic. It was after midnight before the conclave ended, and the Governor and ex-Governor were driven to Congress Hall. The Governor's visit was known to only a select number of individuals; he did not register his name at the hotel, and his presence was evidently meant to be kept a secret."

Why Butler Should be Governor.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

We have ascertained, by reading General Butler's speeches, the reason which render it conclusive to his mind that he ought to be the next Governor of Massachusetts. They are as follows:

Because I have a keen sense for a rascal.

Because Anna Dickinson threatened to see the *Advertiser*.

Because I am an old-fashioned Democrat.

Because I voted 57 times for Jeff. Davis.

Because the Boston *Journal* charges for advertising.

Because somebody must be Governor.

Because I cost $8,962.79 to convert Ginn's Baby.

Because the *Journal* says Butler coined a lie.

Because Atkinson's cousin attended a Beverly circus.

Because General Hawley calls me a liar and a blackguard.

Because the Prohibitory law must be enforced or let alone.

Because Warrington's salary has been increased.

Because I can be spared from Congress.

Because the sessions of the Legislature are too long.

Because I want to scrape off those barnacles.

Because the Legislature incorporated the Boston Base Ball Club.

Because I want some change.

Because I offered to put down a slave insurrection in Maryland.

Because a railroad accident took place at Revere.

Because the Pullman cars are upholstered and adorned.

Because I own a majority of stock in a manufactory.

Because only twenty-five out of 331 towns in this State are out of debt.

Because newspaper men live in garrets.

Because I have ignored all party machinery. (Oh yes.)

Because Bridget O'Flaherty cannot sell rum.

Because Brookline and anti-Butler delegates.

Because the newspapers used Wendell Phillips up.

Because Warrington says I am a political nuisance.

Because the *Journal* denied the genuineness of the Somerville letters.

Because pigs squeal when they are taken from muck.

Because I will close the Legislature by refusing to sign bills.

Because the *Journal* has advocated anti-Butler delegates.

Because Charles G. Davis lives down in Plymouth.

Because Phillips says I am the judge and executioner of the Republican party.

Because Mr. Rice is a very respectable gentleman.

Because Mr. Washburn has never dealt with the yellow fever.

Because the people say I am a quarrelsome man.

Because my friends in Charlestown bolted.

Because I never let up on a man, never!

Because the war entailed a debt of $1,000,000,000.

Because my father was Captain of Dragoons in the war of 1812.

Because I've got the money to pay election expenses.

Because salaries have increased, and consequently State expenses.

Because I failed to impeach Andy Johnson.

Because I opposed the settlement of the Alabama question.

Because I am opposed to the financial policy of Mr. Boutwell.

Because the Republican party wants an executioner.

Because one set of men have ruled the State long enough.

Because I want to be Governor.

Because the Springfield *Republican* opposes me.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Current and Past Expenses—Usefulness of the Library—A Comparison with Others in Boston and Elsewhere—Circulation of Books and by Whom Used—Aid to Special Students.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. —, 1871.

In a former letter I endeavored to show how and why fifty-five persons were engaged in the public library of Boston, on a pay-roll of some $65,000. I propose now to go through the other items of the annual appropriations of the city government, namely:

CURRENT EXPENSES—BOOKS AND BUILDINGS.

There are some $22,000 available for this purpose the current year, about $7,000 of which does not come from the city money, but is the income of a fund of $100,000 which has been given to the library at different times, in sums as follows: $50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $4,000, $4,000, $1,000, and $1,000. Throwing out what portion of the gross sum may be spent on rebinding books, and other incidental work of the bindery, it may be said that about $20,000 is spent a year on the increase of the collection by purchase; and last year the increase by donation was even in excess of the addition paid for, though something is spent for binding some of the books given it. About 500 periodicals are supplied to the Central Reading Room, and to that of the East Boston Branch, at a cost (but few of them being supplied gratuitously) of something over $2,000, and, after rendering their service in numbers, they are bound at the expense of this appropriation, and placed on the shelves as books.

PRINTING.

The printing of catalogue, like the bulletin, popular class lists and other special lists, costs from $3,000 to $5,000. No volume of the main catalogue of the Bates Hall has been printed since 1866, and another volume of this would cost in print and paper from $8,000 to $10,000. The miscellaneous printing, including blanks of all kinds, notices, etc., which are used in great numbers, costs from $2,000 to $3,500.

Fuel, $1,200 to $1,500.

Gas, $5,000 to $3,500.

Stationery, $1,000 to $1,500.

Transportation, etc., including expressage (considerable is exchanging with distant libraries, etc.), postage (large on account of the great number of delinquent notices), and insurance (obtained only upon books in transit), $1,300.

Miscellaneous, $2,000.

Furniture, including fixtures, new shelving, cabinets, etc., $2,000.

And these items foot up the current year an allowance of some $75,000, in addition to which there was a special appropriation of $3,000 to pay for arranging and cataloguing the Spanish library of the late George Ticknor, which the institution received by bequest.

PAST EXPENDITURES.

Of course Boston did not begin with such a yearly outlay. During 1850-1-3 there were small sums spent in maturing plans. The accounts for 1855, showing the first year of its organization, give an expenditure of some $4,700 for books, with enough more for other expenses to make a total of $6,825. For three years more the annual appropriation was $7,000, though the total yearly outlay, including the available income of independent funds, did not much vary from $12,000. Meanwhile the construction of a new building, to cost nearly $370,000, was going on. The appropriations were now for three years longer put at $15,000, then raised to $20,000; and, during the war, they were about $25,000 yearly. Since then its rapid increase of books and extended usefulness, with the enhanced prices of labor and books, has caused a gradual advance, till the present figures have been reached. The total expenses for nineteen years have been something over $600,000, and, with the cost of the building, the expenditure has been not much short of $1,000,000. The total outlay for books and binding has been about $230,000, while the item of salaries has amounted to about $240,000. Fuel has cost, during this period, nearly $18,000, and gas about $20,000. Printing, including both the catalogues and miscellaneous work, has cost over $50,000, and stationery $12,000.

USEFULNESS OF THE LIBRARY.

In view of such outlay, the question naturally arises, "Does it pay?"

When, nineteen years ago, the late Edward Everett, George Ticknor, and others, were associated as a committee, by order of the City Council, to lay out the plan of an institution such as, in many essential features, had not before existed on any large scale, the scheme as then marked out, and of which the present system is but the evolution, was considered the natural outgrowth of the Boston system of free public schools, and the crowning glory of that system. The school system of Boston is very costly; but it has not been questioned for the propriety of the outlay. The next step in the inquiry is, "Does the free public library carry out to a legitimate conclusion the idea of a free public school system?" If this is answered by a theoretical yes, it may be urged that the law can compel people to avail themselves of educational systems, but it cannot force them to use libraries. It then remains to be shown to what extent the people really do use it, and if the inducements offered to attract where you cannot compel.

OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The library has now over 180,000 volumes, a number only exceeded by the national collection at Washington, and for general purposes it is probably a more useful collection than that, each collection however being in some departments, stronger than the other. The Peter Force collection has made the library of Congress richer in American history, though in New England history it may be inferior, while in the documentary history of the Federal Government the Boston library is the stronger. In the Spanish and Italian literatures Boston is ahead of all American libraries, and it is richer than that of Congress probably in special sciences, like medicine and theology, but not in law. In the lighter works of the imagination, the popular part of the issues at Boston compels strength in fiction and poetry that is not to be expected in Washington. Of the few libraries of over 100,000 volumes in the country, smaller than this Boston one in size, that of the Mercantile Library Association in New York is the only one likely to make an equal progress; but from the character of its use, and the paucity of its catalogue work, it is not likely to supply for the commercial metropolis the great library which all classes of its citizens can always depend upon. The Astor Library fails to do this completely. Its income of $15,000 a year does not allow it, after paying the current expenses and subscriptions for its journals, to add scarcely a new volume in the year, and, as I have stated in a previous communication, nobody but an Astor can be expected ever to assist it. Its collection is a good one, and Dr. Cogswell worked assiduously in gathering it; but in neither science nor literature will there be much reading, where the freshest book is ten years old. The library which Mr. Lenox is to endow is so peculiarly an antiquarian and scholastic collection that New York is still without a great metropolitan library.

At Philadelphia there seems to be a combination against success. The Philadelphia Library is a quiet, staid affair, which jogs on respectably, and to the comfort of many good people. The late Dr. Rush liked this look to the matter, and left some $1,000,000 by will to build a building to hold the old library and help it grow. His will was in many respects very foolish. An institution whose work depends on good eyes, and where light is a prime necessity, he ordered built of a gloomy Doric architecture. After so much is to be spent in a building that a very inadequate sum will be left as a fund to maintain the library, the facade of the building is to be encumbered with monolith granite columns, sixteen in number, I think, and costing $100,000, which is an annual $7,000 worth of light and books barred out for all time. Further than this, the Library Company don't want the building on the lot selected by the Doctor, and the matter has been carried into the courts, to the lawyers' gratification. It is not thought Philadelphia will have a great library for some years to come.

Now for Baltimore. Mr. Peabody founded the Peabody Institute, and made a mistake in doing it, inasmuch as an income of $60,000 a year, which is to be divided among four institutions of that name, is hardly enough to make either of them great. The library, as one part of the scheme, is still not large, and will finally be enclosed in a new wing to the present edifice; but there are two obstacles to its success; there is not the element in the population to cherish it, and this its management feels; and, moreover, it has got a benefactor's name saddled upon it. People will grow to take an interest in a library they can give to. They won't give to enhance the glory of another person's name.

To return to Boston. Of the six libraries in the country containing over a hundred thousand volumes, three are in Boston or neighboring to it. The Public Library is one. The second is that of Harvard College—a very valuable collection, but its growth has been hap-hazard, rather than systematic, relying mainly in the past on donations, and never before this year having a few thousand dollars which it could depend upon for its growth. It has had the first bibliographer of the country at the head of its catalogue, in Mr. Ezra Abbott, and he has made an admirable index to its stores. The Boston Athenaeum is the largest and most valuable of the proprietary libraries of the country, doing its work for a select circle of users well, and growing rapidly enough for a library which is not expected to have everything; its catalogue has been carefully elaborated, and, after much delay, it is said that they are going into print with it during the coming year. The present librarian, Mr. Charles A. Cutter, is a graduate of the Harvard College Library, and its catalogue has been largely fashioned under the band of the late Charles R. Lowell, a brother of Professor Lowell. The previous librarian, Mr. Wm. F. Poole, is now building up at Cincinnati a public library, which seems destined to be not only the leading library of the West, but to take its place among the chief collections of the country.

The Boston Public Library holds, of course, but a very subordinate place beside the great and ancient libraries of Europe with their million or two of volumes, but among the second rate libraries, it maintains even prominent rank for the value of its collection. The library of the British Museum, both in magnitude (which may be exceeded, however, in numbers on the Continent), and in all the appointments of good working library, must be reckoned the exemplar of the world; and it must be some satisfaction to this Public Library of Boston to know that, in their much smaller sphere, they have produced a catalogue which the late Mr. Watts, of that library, used to put his hand upon as the volume lay upon his table, and pronounce the model printed catalogue.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

... with the passage of a free library act by the Legislature of Massachusetts, the British Parliament ... enabling bills, which the boroughs in England could or would not take advantage of. During the twenty years since elapsed, ... [illegible]

THE FRAUD IN WATER-METERS.

Shoving them Through the Croton Department—An Untried Meter to be Foisted on the Public—Sixty Dollars to be Charged for an Article Worth Eighteen.

From the New York Times, Sept. 19.

The threatened deluge of water-meters is about to be poured upon the stores and factories of New York. It was in contemplation to make 20,000 one-inch meters at the grand factory on Second avenue and Twenty-second street, and Mr. Baird, the Superintendent of the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, has been making 1,200 a week for the past three weeks. But the exposures of the *Times* on this subject have so frightened the ring that they have resolved to immediately force as many on the city as they can. The method of procedure is peculiar, and perhaps may afford just ground for a special injunction. It will be remembered that Section 14 of the miserable Tax Levy of 1870 empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to make selection of such meters as had been "approved," and to cause them to be affixed to the water pipe of all buildings where the Croton water was used, provided that they were not dwelling-houses. Senator Tweed, the active and intelligent Commissioner, zealously advertised a grand competitive trial of various meters at the pipe-yard of the Croton Department, at the foot of Thirty-fourth street and the East River, under the auspices of Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer. ... After the report had been received by Mr. Tweed, a water-meter was submitted to Mr. Tracy to be tested, named the Moore meter. This was in December, 1870. In January, 1871, a patent was issued for the instrument, or a modification of it. It belonged to a Mr. Jose F. de Navarro, an intimate friend of Mr. Tweed, connected with him in many pleasing schemes, in the warehouse business, in the Manhattan Market, in the Viaduct Railway, and other like enterprises. ...

It seems that this meter has never been approved in the ordinary acceptation of the term. This may be Mr. Tweed's understanding of Section 14 of the Tax Levy of 1870. But the citizens may differ materially with him on the point. It has leaked out that the price is to be $60 for an article intrinsically worth $18, and payment is secured by law, which makes it a lien upon the property. But it is so manifest and outrageous a fraud that the citizens, in their present temper, will never submit to it. It must be remembered that it is an untried, unapproved article, and that it is considered by experts of such a construction that it will wear out in six months. This is because it has not sufficient span for the play of the wheel, and the sediment collecting inside will check it, corrode it, and finally make it worthless. Two meters a year, or $120, is rather a steep tax to pay when it goes into the pockets of Tweed, Navarro, Frear & Co. The Committee of Seventy are, it is said, preparing an application for a special injunction restraining Mr. Tweed from making any attempt to affix one of them to a pipe in any factory or store in the city.

Mr. Tweed knows this. Why, then, it may be asked, is he hurrying up the meters so? Perhaps an answer may be found in the voluminous reply of Mayor Hall in the Foley case, who, in his statement of the various laws under which the Ring were empowered to raise money by the issue of bonds, has the following suggestive item:

"Chapter 13, Laws '71—To extend distribution of Croton water and lay necessary mains to deliver at higher elevations, *and provide for the expense of water meters*, $1,000,000. Croton Water Main Stock, $1,000."

These bonds, it is believed, have been issued, and heaven knows what the Commissioner of Public Works has done with the money. For, until within the past ten days, not a single meter had been approved or tested. ... Whether the injunction granted by Judge Barnard will be deemed sufficient to cover the case is an open question. Of one thing Mr. Tweed may be assured, and that is, that no citizen will receive the water-meter without a struggle. The $1,000,000 also received from the bonds will have to be accounted for to the last cent.

Horrible Accident in Indianapolis—A Sewer Caves In—Eight Men Almost Instantly Killed.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 21.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning the city was startled by the report that a section of the Kentucky avenue sewer had caved in and that a large number of laborers were buried under the earth and timbers. ...

The Cholera—Latest Report of the Russian Authorities.

According to the last report of the Russian Minister of the Interior, published by the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the cholera is spreading in new directions. ...

Programme of the Workingmen's Agitation in England Plainly Announced.

From the London Standard.

The autumn campaign of the Advanced Liberals has been opened by the terrible Odger, and the most truculent reports come to us from the provinces. The oracles announce nothing less than the fall of monarchies. ...

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

"Imported from France Direct to Chicago."

Glass Shades!

For covering WAX FLOWERS, FERNERIES, STATUARY, CLOCKS, &c.

Wax Flower Materials, Mme. Scheiffele's Sheet Wax.

West & Co., 140 Lake-st.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 294 Wabash-av.

MALE BERRY COFFEE.

MALE BERRY JAVA COFFEE, THE STRONGEST, RICHEST FLAVORED, AND MOST DELICIOUS COFFEE IN THE WORLD.

ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS., who supply dealers on liberal terms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Foreclosures Ordered—Trial Calendar—Libel Suits.

Fourteen Years for Hammering His Ex-Wife.

CIRCUIT COURT. SUPERIOR COURT. CRIMINAL COURT. THE POLICE COURT. [illegible]

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Excursion of Fruit-Growers of Southern Illinois to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Foreclosures Ordered — Trial Calendar—Libel Suits.

Fourteen Years for Hammering His Ex-Wife.

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE WIFE-BEATER.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Another View.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Excursion of Fruit-Growers from Southern Illinois to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 20.

A large party of prominent horticulturists from Southern Illinois, and a few others that joined them from other localities, arrived here on Monday, at 11 o'clock a. m., and were received by the citizens, who met them at the depot, and conducted them in carriages to their homes, where the most generous hospitality was dispensed.

[illegible]

CHRONICLER.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Universalist General Convention—Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary—Church and Sunday School Statistics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

The annual meeting of the Universalists of North America is now in session in this city.

[illegible]

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

LEO CANMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1871.

Labor Troubles in England.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

[illegible]

BUFFALO. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. DETROIT. CLEVELAND. LOUISVILLE. BALTIMORE. OSWEGO. TOLEDO. PHILADELPHIA. NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.... Sept. 22.

[illegible]

CLEARED.... Sept. 22.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

"Imported from France Direct to Chicago."

Glass Shades!

For covering WAX FLOWERS, FERNERIES, STATUARY, CLOCKS, &c.

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Mme. Scheifele's Sheet Wax.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Inventors' Exhibition

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bassett,

Dr. A. G. Olin,

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Diseases of Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

ROSE WASH

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with facsimile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

THE OLD DEARBORN SCHOOL.

Historical Sketch of Chicago's First Educational Institution.

Trials and Troubles Undergone by its Projectors.

How Alderman Miltimore Sustained His Pledge, and was Abused for Doing So.

Early Recollections of Its First Principal, A. D. Sturtevant.

Teachers' Salaries Twenty-five Years Ago—And Now.

As the city grows, one by one the old buildings, which years ago were its pride and ornament, disappear to make room for others, grander and more imposing, beside being more suited to the demands of the time, and more in harmony with the splendid blocks which are springing up in every part of the city. Very many have already fallen, especially in the original town of Chicago. In fact, there are very few standing to-day of the historical piles—if the few years of Chicago's existence can properly be said to contain a history. Many of these were associated in the minds of our citizens with the earliest recollections of the city, when Lake street was a swamp, and other (now) equally busy thoroughfares were in an equally dismal plight. But few, if any, can have more interest to the present generation—the sons and daughters of the original settlers, the pioneers of Chicago's greatness—than the Dearborn School building, which has just fallen a victim to the growth of the city, and will in a few days have vanished forever from view.

The photographers of Chicago have lost a glorious opportunity of conferring by their art a boon upon thousands of our most substantial citizens, and of pocketing the proceeds. ...

[illegible]

THE SWINE EXPOSITION.

Closing Exercises Yesterday Afternoon.

The Fair a Financial Failure, but Otherwise a Success.

Full List of the Premiums Awarded to Exhibitors.

The great Swine Exposition, under the auspices of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, closed last evening, after running four days. The audience yesterday was quite small, although the day was very pleasant. The exposition, as we have before stated, was a great success, except financially. In this respect it was a failure, as the following figures will show: Total receipts about $1,600; expenditures, including premiums, about $10,000; deficiency, about $8,700.

To supply this deficiency, there were subscribed $5,000 by citizens, leaving a balance to come from the Treasury of the Association, or some other source, the sum of $3,700.

It should be recollected, and to their honor, that Messrs. Sherman & Tucker, proprietors of the Transit House, contributed the use of the grounds, supplied the animals with an abundance of food, and built all of the pens for the use of the pigs free of all expense. ...

We repeat a remark that we have made several times through these columns during the week, that Chicago is evidently no place for a swine exposition, and that it had better quit the business.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded by the various committees:

CLASS A—BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years and over: First premium, "Sambo," John R. Craig, Canada, $40; second premium, T. B. Hyburn, Bloomington, $20.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

How the Poor of Lemont were Provided for—A State's Attorney's Assistant to be Appointed.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Business Law School.

[illegible]

Accidents.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

An Inharmonious Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward—Difficulty About Officers—Trouble Ahead.

It had been announced that a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward would be held at No. 388 South Halsted street, and the result was the gathering of a huge crowd last evening. ...

[illegible]

EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Fifth Annual Reunion of the Organization.

[illegible]

To Property Holders.

[illegible]

Fire in a Planing Mill.

[illegible]

A Monster Turtle.

[illegible]

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

Proceedings of the Fifth Day of the Annual Session.

Reception Last Evening at the Residence of the Hon. J. G. Rogers.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and remained in almost continuous session until 6 o'clock p. m., despatching a large amount of important business.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE ÆTNAS AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Ætna Base Ball Club, of Chicago, came out here to-day, and waxed the Aurora in a game, to the tune of 44 to 11. The following is

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

[illegible]

A Correction.

[illegible]

Missing.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

[illegible]

The Gem Location.

[illegible]

Importing House.

[illegible]

Merchants!

[illegible]

The Life Boat.

[illegible]

National Convention of Colored Men.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Human Hair.—Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament ...

Billiards have won a high rank as a recreation ...

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ...

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility ...

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MINSTRELS.

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CAMILLE!

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

SARATOGA!

Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

To conclude with the

ARTFUL DODGER.

FARWELL HALL.

HYERS SISTERS,

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Reserved Seat for Ten Lectures, $4.

CARR'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

COMMENCING SEPT. 25.

BOURNIQUE'S Dancing Academies

OPEN OCTOBER 2.

MR. SULLIVAN'S DANCING ACADEMY,

(AVENUE HALL),

147 Twenty-second-st.,

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

At AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, AND MIRRORS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE

OF THAT SPLENDID PIECE OF

REAL ESTATE

KNOWN AS

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,

ON

SATURDAY, Sept. 30,

AT 10 A. M.

ON PREMISES.

Illinois Central cars at 9:45 a.m., or Cottage Grove street cars every five minutes to Douglas Place.

[illegible]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

CHAMBER AND PARLOR SETS,

Household Goods of All Kinds,

CARPETS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

Three Second-hand Furnaces, Counters and Office Railing, two Billiard Tables, Office Desks,

AT AUCTION.

This SATURDAY Morning at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

REGULAR SALE

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

HATS, GLOVES, & GAUNTLETS,

AT AUCTION,

NEW AND HANDSOME

FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

AT AUCTION,

No. 3 Ashland-av.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

At AUCTION,

REGULAR SALE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, STOVES, GLASSWARE,

6 CRATES OF CROCKERY

ONE 7-OCTAVE PIANO,

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT,

AT AUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Exemption Claimed ... ties of Hodge, ... faulter.

A Ku-Klux Chieftain ... to Implicate ...

Facts Connected with ... bernatorial Asp...

Another Treaty for ... tion of San D...

Statistics from the ... port of the Dep... of Agricult...

[illegible]